

Indiana Weekly Courier.

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Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
Calls promptly answered, day or night.
Feb. 19, 1890.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
OFFICE, East of Court House.
Feb. 6, 1891.

W. A. Traylor, W. S. Hunter,
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Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 22, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1894.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.

Has some special bargains to offer. He has a large tract of farm and town property, including farms to tracts from 40 to 300 acres, both improved and unimproved, and in various locations from \$15 to \$50 per acre, situated in Pike, Daviess and Dubois counties.
Jan. 15, 1892—17.

Dentistry!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted.
April 19, 1890.

New Brick Yard!
Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has opened up his Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper, and will make more brick this year than in any previous one. He will make favorable terms on House Patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR.
BRICK FOR SALE!
M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They make all their Brick by machine, at their Brick Yard on the River Road, and have THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FILLING HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders. We will also construct for Buildings and furnish all Materials.
Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 26, 1892.

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THE
Jasper Weekly Courier.

The advocate of Free Education; Free Coinage of Silver; Lower Taxation; Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges for None.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE H. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

The Date of Discovery.

Circulars have been received here from the committee appointed by the world's congress commission of the Columbia exposition and the American superintendents of education urging the local celebration by the schools of the state of Oct. 12, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. It is proposed that the most representative American institution—the public school—be the center of each local celebration. The suggestion for this celebration has been caught up with enthusiasm, and has touched the patriotic hearts of the young people of the whole nation. The committee is addressing 130,000 public school children in the United States. The governors of the various states will be called upon to issue proclamations making Oct. 12 a holiday, and it is believed that the school celebration will be as general as on other national holidays.

The advisability of declaring the day a national holiday will be early brought to the attention of the president. The circular says that it is only as one arises to the national conception of what this day may be made that it takes on its true character. The day itself, simply as a way of calling up the past and giving it historical significance would be full of meaning, but it should be more than this. The historical part of the celebration should not be confined to the mere act of the discovery of America by Columbus, but it should reach back through four centuries of progress, and include all that America has passed through in 400 years; the crowding out of one race by another; the growth of new ideas, and the putting of old ideas to new service. The school children should not only connect themselves with the historical event, but should have a part by association with the Columbian exposition, which is to be the great representation of what four centuries have contributed to American life.

READING CIRCLE'S EXHIBIT.

Agent Heilman Enthusiastic Over What is Promised.

Mr. W. H. Heilman, educational agent for the state's world's fair commission, was at the office of Mr. Vorles, superintendent of public instruction, yesterday afternoon making the initial arrangements for the exhibit that the state reading circle intends to place at the fair. Mr. Heilman is very enthusiastic over the matter, and says he has assurances from nearly every county in the state that they will do everything possible to make the exhibit a success.

"It is our idea," said Mr. Heilman, "to have on exhibition charts showing as far as possible the work that has been accomplished by the circle since its organization. We would also like to show the progress of the circle from year to year. It is absolutely necessary that this State should make a creditable exhibit at the fair, because it stands at the head of the list in educational matters, and has a better reading circle than any other state in the union. Out of the appropriation of \$75,000 made by the last general assembly, over \$40,000 will be required for the erection of buildings alone, and I don't suppose that we will get over \$5,000. This will not be sufficient, and we will ask the next legislature to make an especial appropriation for our department."

Sail on! Sail on!

The following stirring verses, written by Joaquin Miller, reveal well the spirit which made Columbus immortal as the discoverer of America. A picture, too, of the history of all great ventures. The weak and discouraged turn back and sink into obscurity; the trusters in God and trusters in self, hoping and toiling, win life's great victories:

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind him the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good old mate said: "Now we must pray,
For lo! the very shores are gone."
"Brave Admiral, speak! What shall I say?"
"Why, say, 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"
"My men grew mutinous day by day;
My men grew ghastly, wan and weak;
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt water washed his seaward cheek."
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"
"They sailed, and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanching mate said:
'What! not even God would know
Should I and all my men be dead.'
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone."
"Now, speak, brave Admiral, speak and say—"
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed! They sailed! Then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows his teeth to-night;
He curls his lip; he lies in wait."
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
"What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leaped as a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! and on!"
Then pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew to be the sun's broad dawn,
He gained a world; he gave that world
To greatest lesson—"On! and on!"

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

EDITOR COURIER: I see that you have kindly offered a column to the other side to those who advocate "freedom and right." I hope they will be able to find some one to take the offer; we would be glad to see what they can offer "on the other side."

There was one thing that I wanted to say in my last week's article but I forgot to mention it, and that is this, some one in the Courier last winter said that the W. C. T. U. had gone into winter quarters and hoped they had gone to star. I would have notified them immediately of their mistake if I had not been sick and unable to write. They need not judge by Jasper or Ireland that the W. C. T. U. are dead, or even giving up the work. That is a thing that will never happen. We have come to stay until the last room shop is banished from the land. They know that they are God's chosen children to wipe out the worst curse of our universe. He has been waiting for the men to do the work, but in vain. He now has called the women to the task and it will be done. I will close, hoping to hear from "the other side."

M. L. Hobbs.

The Saloon and Liberty.

The saloon must go or the Republic will die. These two heterogeneous elements cannot live on the same soil. The one is the breeder and supporter of vice and crime, ignorance and poverty; the other can only be maintained by intelligence, patriotism and morality. In the very condition of things, one must destroy the other. The Republic must, in its onward march to morality and intellectual advancement, wipe out every saloon, or the saloon, by corrupting the voters, depriving the lower classes, prejudicing them against every good and noble thing in the nation, increasing crime, and multiplying criminals, will first control all cities then the national government, when a disregard for law will send all down in anarchy, blood and flame, over which a monarchy can rise. Free government has but two legs to stand upon, intelligence and morality—the church and the school-house. Break either and it will fall. The saloon strikes at both.

The strength of this great Republic resides in the moral integrity of its citizens; when that falls all is lost. In a monarchy, the masses not controlling the various departments of the government, nor electing its officers, may become very corrupt, (as is the case now in Russia, Spain and Italy,) and destroy the government. As long as wise rulers have sufficient military power behind them to enforce the laws, the mob and the rabble cannot overcome them by corrupt, ignorant voters, and a monarchy, for this reason, is the only possible permanent government for vicious and ignorant people.

In a Republic the morality and intelligence must be general, and strong enough to predominate over the ignorance and depravity of the bad elements, and, though slowly, surely carry these elements higher, to a better condition, all the while keeping the government out of their hands, allowing them neither to legislate nor execute laws. In the light of the present facts, are we justified in saying this is true in the United States? Are the good, moral, honest men, the leaders in politics, especially in cities? Could any moral, pure, upright man be elected mayor of any of our great cities?

Elections in the past years do not justify such a belief. The saloon influence going to the side of immorality, will defeat any good man. The wicked hang together on election day and vote for their friends, while professed and professing Christians blindly stick to their party, and vote for the worst man, along with the saloon keeper, not having enough manhood and moral courage to scratch a ticket.

With such religion becomes a mockery, a stench, a putrescence, but, without, very common. Are we justified in hoping for great moral improvement in politics, when only one young man in seven attends church, and saloons are crowded with the youth of this country nightly?

Above the howl of the mob and the clink of beer glasses, can be heard the fall of the Republic, and the rise of a monarchy.

J. A. Housen, M. D.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

One bold man rose up in the great city of New York, and after investigating so that he knew the facts for himself, exposed and denounced the connivance of the police and higher authority with crime in that city—using his pulpit and the press to reach the public. As a result, the "impossible" (according to the New York Sun and other of the sensational press,) happened. For two Sundays the saloons have been effectually closed. If Rev. Dr. Parkhurst could thus secure this partial victory over 8,000 saloons, what could not the ministry and laity of Indianapolis and of the State of Indiana accomplish for their overthrow, if they were as earnest as they pretended to be in their resolutions?

Judging from the manner Quay is being endorsed by the Republican primaries and conventions of this State, we conclude that we are still living in Quaysylvania.—Phil. Ledger.

White Caps.—As Others See It.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

JUSTICE IS DONE.

The people of Dubois county, and, in a lesser degree, the people of the whole state of Indiana, are to be congratulated on the result of the white cap trials. A death blow has been given to this cowardly species of crime in Dubois county, and the lesson thus administered cannot fail to have a salutary effect elsewhere in Indiana.

In the conviction of these four white caps the good people of Dubois have given a high testimonial to their own good citizenship. The crime for which four men have been sent to the penitentiary was not so aggravated in character as many others which have disgraced the state, and was the first of the kind ever committed in Dubois county. But it is likely to be the last, for the people and their courts met the innovation with a response exceedingly discouraging to those having a penchant for masked night riding, the whipping of old men and helpless women, and the midnight assassination of personal foes.

Every good citizen will glory in this triumph of justice. For several years the state has been disgraced and certain sections terrorized by the lawless acts of hooded marauders, who, professing to seek public order and claiming to enforce private morality, have committed all manner of outrages on persons and property. The Sentinel has all along maintained that the communities in which these outrages have occurred have been, through their public officials, responsible for the repetition of these crimes; it has held that if the people had demanded it and their officials had performed their full duty, white capping could have been suppressed and the white caps made to pay the penalty of their crimes. The result of the Dubois county trial demonstrates the soundness of these positions beyond all possibility of successful dispute. The trouble has ever been that the public servants, whose duty it is to suppress such outbreaks of lawlessness, have not done their whole duty, and that their neglect has only too often been the result of indifference on the part of their constituents.

The crime of white capping itself is a peculiar one. It is not practiced by individuals, but by groups or cliques. That being the case there is much reason to believe that officials whose position depends on votes will wink at the violations of the law, and that private citizens will often repress their indignation either from fear of the vengeance of the malefactors or through a desire to avoid neighborhood unpleasantness. But such officials on the one hand are violating their oaths of office, and such private citizens are neglecting the requirements of good citizenship.

It will not do to reply that it is difficult to detect the perpetrators of these crimes. It is not. Wherever and whenever a conspiracy is entered into to do a lawless act, that moment the purpose of the conspirators becomes public property. Nothing that is thus done is longer a secret, and not all the bloodcurdling oaths ever administered beneath the creaking pines, by the light of spitting pitch knots, can keep it so. The doings and thoughts of the organization are heralded broadcast throughout the region till every member of the community is familiar with the details and the conscientious public official can have no difficulty in plucking evidence mountain high against the violators of the law. All these facts the thinking public knows; it knows that every protestation of inability to ferret out and punish is a deliberate falsehood or a confession of cowardice, and in either event it will hold responsible not only the official who neglects his duty, but also the community which tolerates such official malfeasance; and on both it will place the stigma of deserved disgrace.

Congressman Wilson on the Tariff.

Every Democratic statesman from Calhoun and McDuffie to Carlisle and Mills has given utterance to the following thought, but no one of them—not Calhoun, or Carlisle, who is synonym for the cold steel of logic; not McDuffie or Mills, who is synonym for the fervor of eloquence—has ever expressed it with the cleverness and force and thought and eloquence that Mr. Wilson did. Here is the extract, and it ought to set the duller dances to thinking:

"The State taxes us upon property, the United States tax us upon consumption. One gathers from what we possess, the other gathers from what we consume. The State imposes its burdens upon accumulated wealth, upon that property which a man has gathered and put behind him; but into the daily battle which so large a part of the people must make for the comforts, the necessities, and the decencies of life the State mercifully forbears to enter. The United States, under our indirect system of taxation, pass over property, pass over accumulated wealth, pass over what the man has gathered and put behind him, and throw the burdens of their exactions into that very battle which goes on every day in nearly every home in this land against hunger and cold and disease, for the comforts, the necessities, and the decencies of life."

The mammoth central arch of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair grounds was completed April 11. This immense steel span, which has a height of 215 feet and a width at its base of 375 feet, is the largest arch ever constructed for any building in the world. It can be plainly seen from the center of the city, over seven miles away.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Grand Army Committee in Charge Holds its First Meeting and Organizes.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Grand Army committee appointed by the last Department Encampment to take charge of the work of establishing a State home for soldiers and their wives and for widows of deceased soldiers, held its first meeting Friday, in the office of Gen. J. R. Carnahan, in the Talbot Block, Indianapolis. The committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, is as follows:

- First—C. J. Murphy, Evansville.
- Second—D. F. Spees, Vincennes.
- Third—Andrew Fate, New Albany.
- Fourth—U. D. Cole, Rushville.
- Fifth—H. D. Martin, Greencastle.
- Sixth—A. O. Marsh, Winchester.
- Seventh—Wm. H. Tucker, Indianapolis.
- Eighth—Charles M. Travis, Crawfordsville.
- Ninth—W. S. Haggard, Lafayette.
- Tenth—D. B. McConnell, Logansport.
- Eleventh—J. J. Todd, Bluffton.
- Twelfth—David N. Foster, Fort Wayne.
- Thirteenth—Jasper E. Lewis, South Bend.

Organization was effected by the election of General Carnahan as chairman, William H. Tucker as secretary and D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne, treasurer. It was decided to construct a home on the cottage plan, similar to that in Wisconsin, and to make honorably discharged soldiers and their wives, and the widows of deceased soldiers having an honorable discharge eligible to its benefits. Pledges were received for the donation of twelve cottages as soon as the facts should be selected and made ready to build upon. General Carnahan says he thinks there will be one hundred donations of cottages in the course of a year.

Propositions for the location of the home were received from several points. Fort Wayne offered 120 acres of land, Lafayette 120 acres, Catersburg, land and \$5,000 cash; Muncie offered land and natural gas, value or extent of land not stated; Warsaw was present by written proposition, and by a committee composed of Gen. Reub Williams, Hon. W. D. Fraser, George W. Bennett and Prof. W. H. Marshon, and offered several sites of 160 acres, the committee to take his choice. Each lies on a lake abounding in fish and giving picturesque scenery. The committee was shown views and maps of the sites. The location of a site was postponed until the latter part of June, when the committee will be again in session. In the meantime proposals of donations of sites will be entertained by the committee, and after the meeting each site will be visited.

It is the purpose to make the home a State institution, but, like the Knights' town home, that it shall be managed by the Grand Army, as is done in other States. The home will draw together all those eligible who are now in poor houses or dependent upon charity.

Another Mulhatten in the Field.

Special to the Indianapolis News.

COATSVILLE, May 6.—Enoch Etchason, of Reno, in the employ of Davis & Masten, millers, at this place, last summer conceived the idea that lightning bugs and honey bees were of the same general species, and that they could be effectively crossed. He employed boys at Coatsville and Reno to catch the former, paying them ten cents per hundred. Now he claims that the crossing has proved successful, and that he is reaping a rich harvest by his bees working at night and furnishing their own light. He claims that they make more and much better honey, as they get the flowers when the dew is on.

Knights of Labor Alleged Scheme to Unite With the Alliance.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 6.—The International Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, consisting of Grand Master Workman Powderly, of Scranton; A. W. Wright, of Toronto; John Delvin, of Detroit; Hugh Cavanaugh, of Cincinnati; J. W. Hayes, of Philadelphia, and probably John C. Davis, member of congress from Kansas, will hold a two days session here, beginning on Tuesday morning next. While not authoritatively stated, it is presumed that the relations between the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor, so far as concerns the approaching Presidential campaign will be given careful consideration.

The sugar bounty division sent to the Louisiana sugar planters on April 11 amounted to \$206,010. An exchange asks what bounty is paid by the government to the honest, industrious toilers who make the real wealth of the country? Why should a bounty be paid a Louisiana planter and nothing but an alms-house granted the worn-out laborer?

Mrs. Camoo—I'm glad it's a tin wedding we are invited to next week and not a silver wedding. Silver presents are so frightfully expensive.

Comoo—My dear, you are evidently unacquainted with the fact that we are expected to take a present made of American tin.

He who has no inclination to learn more will be very apt to think that he knows enough.—Powell.

From a common custom of swearing, men easily slide into perjury.—Hercules.

Pure Contentment.

Arkansas Traveler.

The agent of a Texas immigration society, while traveling in Kentucky, stopped at a small cabin and began a conversation with an old fellow whose hair looked like the whiskers on a cocoanut.

"Do you own this place?"
"No," replied the old fellow, as he showed a dog out of the way and spit through his teeth.
"Wouldn't you like to own a place?"
"What sorter place?"
"A large farm."
"Don't b'leve I would."
"Wouldn't you like to own one of those large prairie farms in Texas, where the cattle alone would make you a fortune?"
"B'fo' me. Rather stay right here. Bored up rander on the hill."
"Wouldn't you like to give your children better advantages?"
"Got 'vantages enough. Dick, thar, ten fling down any feller up his side in the neighborhood; Ah ken shoot nigh ez good ez I ken, an' Liza ken kiver co'a like er man."
"But don't you want them to learn something of the great world? Wouldn't you like to have them educated?"
"No, don't b'leve I would."
"Why?"

"Make 'em lazy. My brother Bill got educated an' arter that he wa'n't no manner er count. He larned how to read, he did. Could stand flatfooted an' read this here big circus printin' 'cross the road. B'fo' that he waz the best fodder-puller anywhar, but arter that he lost his holt, somehow. Dad, he couldn't 'spine it no other way, an' he jes' usefully laid it to education."
"What became of him?"

"Wall, (showing aside a dog and spitting on one of the children) he kep' on gittin' more education. Got so much that he could spell a right smart, so he then he sack up chopplin' wood 'peared to leave him. Dad he couldn't 'spine it no other way, so he 'lowed it was education. Bill kep' on an' larned how to write on the h'arth with charcoal. Soon arter this he wuz took took down with chills. Dad couldn't 'spine it no other way, so he 'lowed that the education had done went to his brain. He laid thar an' shuck an' shuck without stoppin' a fall. Dad hated ter see any body idle, so he made Bill sit the meal. Jes' put er stirrer in his han's an' he jes' usefully shuck it. Wall, euh, that pore feller jes' usefully shuck his life out. W'y, he got sich a start that he shuck for some time arter he died. Since then I have 'loved that education won't do in our family."

"You are a strange man, I must say."

"No, you needn't say it 'less a you want. Thar ain't no must about it."
"It is strange that you prefer to live in this miserable place."

"Is it? Wall I don't know about that. See that log contraption over yander?" he added, pointing.

"Yes."

"Wall, that's a still-house."

First Prosecution Under Tax Law.

The first prosecution under the new tax law was filed in Kokomo Saturday morning, and it is likely to be supplemented by a prosecution of perjury. Henry Bernard & Son are extensive junk and hide dealers in Kokomo. When Deputy Assessor Jackson called on them to list their property, Benjamin Bernard, the junior partner, gave the value of all hides on hand at \$300, his father agreeing that this was a fair estimate. Assessor Coffin was not satisfied with this and made a personal call on the Bernards. The elder Bernard, after a time, admitted that the value of the hides might be \$1,000, and upon being pressed expressed a willingness to list them at \$2,000. The assessor called in two disinterested parties experienced in the hide trade, and they appraised the disputed property at \$3,600. Assessor Coffin at once notified the State's attorney and action was brought under section 55 of the new law, which imposes a penalty of from \$50 to \$500 fine for falsely listing property. Besides this a prosecution for perjury against Henry Bernard, who qualified to list, may follow.—Evansville Courier.

The prospects for the early commencement of the building of the Indianapolis, Rockport and Chattanooga Southern Railway are brightening every day. The tax was voted last week in three of the four townships through which the road is to pass in Orange county; in Dubois county the tax was voted in two of the three townships through which it is to pass, and in Spencer county the tax was voted in three townships that were asked to vote the donation. Mitchell township, in Lawrence county, has also voted the tax. Of the eleven townships between Rockport and Mitchell in which the tax was asked, nine have voted it, and the tax projectors have great hopes that the tax will yet be voted in the remaining townships—Jackson township, in Dubois county, and French Lick township, in Orange county.—Evansville Courier.

Col. J. D. Armstrong, of the Oakland City Record, is a candidate for the nomination for Representative from the Shoofly district. We can say much for Bro. Armstrong—he is a candidate with a Record.—Princeton Democrat.

Claude Matthews hails from Vermillion county and will paint Indians red in November except the Republican party, which will be in deep, dark—decidedly blue.—New Albany Ledger.